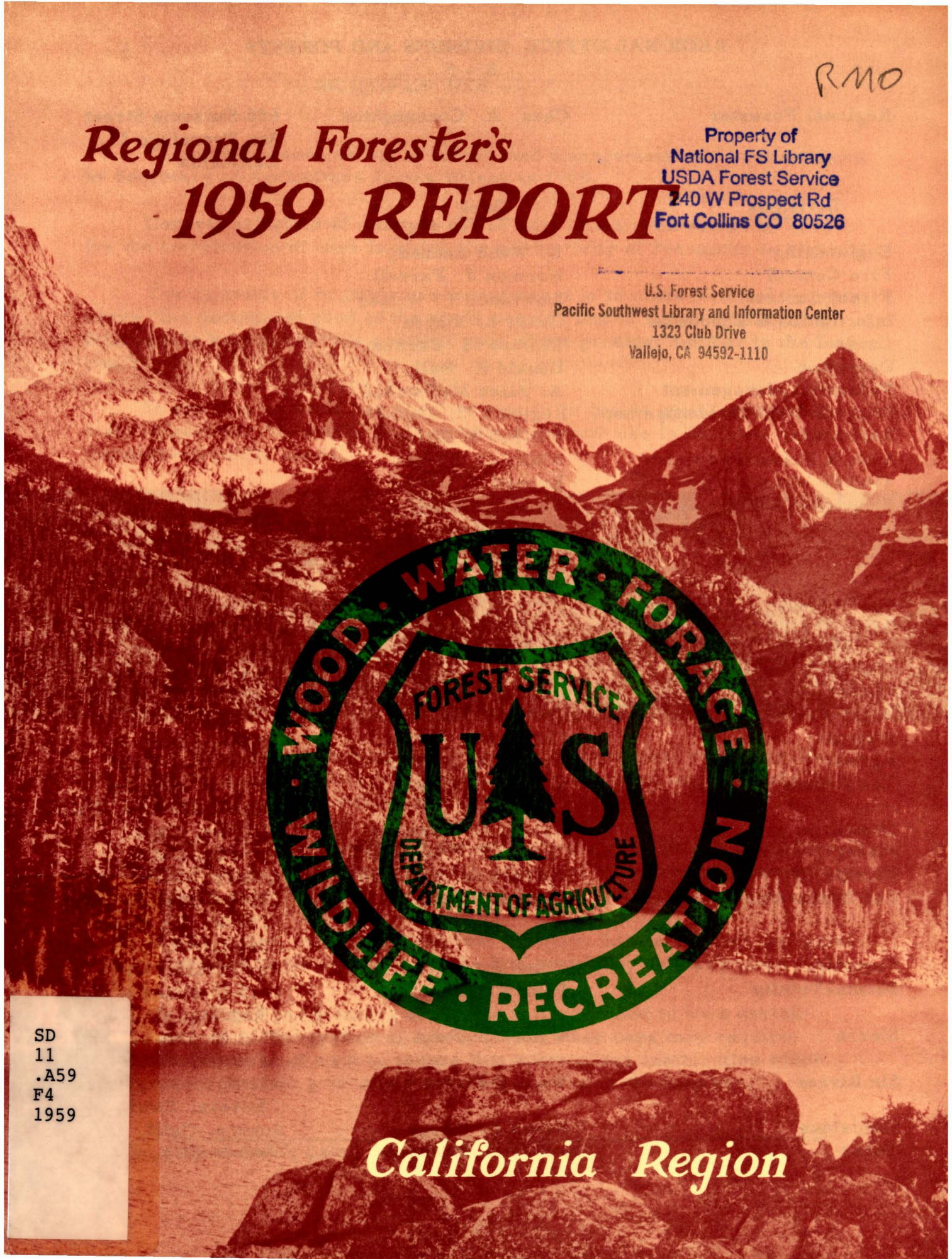
RMO

Regional Forester's 1959 REPORT

Property of
National FS Library
USDA Forest Service
240 W Prospect Rd
Fort Collins CO 80526

U.S. Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Library and Information Center
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592-1110



SD
11
.A59
F4
1959

California Region

REGIONAL OFFICE DIVISIONS AND FORESTS
R - 5

Regional Forester	Chas. A. Connaughton	630 Sansome Street San Francisco 11, California

Divisions	Chief
Engineering	K. Webb Kennedy
Fire Control	Norman J. Farrell
Fiscal Control	Lawrence P. Wilsey
Information & Education	Grant A. Morse
Lands	Millard M. Barnum
Operation	Donald R. Ball
Personnel Management	A. Allen McCutchen
Range & Wildlife Management	Reginald M. DeNio
Recreation	Wilfred S. Davis
State & Private Forestry	Willis C. Branch
Timber Management	Burnett H. Payne
Watershed Management	Lloyd A. Rickel

Forest	Supervisor	Headquarters
Angeles	Simeri E. Jarvi	115 S. Los Robles Ave. Pasadena, Calif.
Cleveland	Stanley R. Stevenson	1196 Broadway San Diego, Calif.
Eldorado	Guerdon Ellis	Placerville, Calif.
Inyo	Joseph T. Radel	Bishop, Calif.
Klamath	Charles A. Yates	Yreka, Calif.
Lassen	Veldon A. Parker	Susanville, Calif.
Los Padres	Roberts E. Jones	Federal Building Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mendocino	Robert E. Dasmann	Willows, Calif.
Modoc	Joseph F. Thornton	Alturas, Calif.
Plumas	William A. Peterson	Quincy, Calif.
San Bernardino	Donald R. Bauer	Civic Center Building 157 W. 5th Street San Bernardino, Calif.
Sequoia	Eldon E. Ball	Porterville, Calif.
Shasta-Trinity	Paul W. Stathem	1615 Continental St. Redding, Calif.
Sierra	Walter J. Puhn	3525 E. Tulare Fresno, Calif.
Six Rivers	Wesley W. Spinney	331 J. Street Eureka, Calif.
Stanislaus	Harry D. Grace	Sonora, Calif.
Tahoe	Henry E. Branagh	Nevada City, Calif.

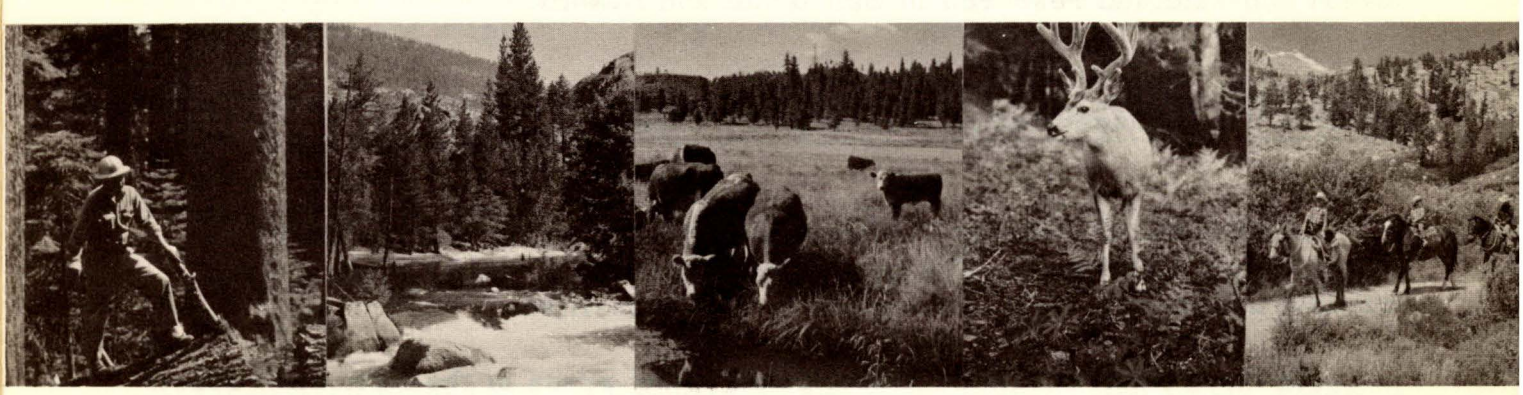
MULTIPLE USE . . . . . .

The multiple use concept of forest land management was first set forth by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in 1905.

General principle of multiple use is this: Each area should be used for the combination of uses in which its productivity of resources is highest.

The objective of multiple use management is to make National Forests serve "the permanent good of the whole people" and to resolve conflicting interests to best serve "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

In applying multiple use the first step is to decide upon land management objectives. On public lands usually maximum use is designed to satisfy the over-all public needs.



If all values and services can be used to a maximum without conflicts the ultimate in multiple use is obtained. However, such use is rarely possible under intensive management.

The practical workability of the multiple use concept of National Forest administration is now being tested on a scale and to an intensity beyond anything we have experienced in times past.

Wood, water, forage, recreation, scenery, habitat for fish and game will be provided to the maximum of the land capability on a sustained yield basis.

In multiple use planning each area is determined to have certain dominant uses . Integration of dominant and other uses may require some modification of each to assure that harmonious combination which brings the "greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

Front cover: South Lake, Inyo National Forest

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL FORESTER

CALIFORNIA REGION

Administration of the National Forests provides for management of each resource for sustained production, for use and benefit of people dependent upon it, and for correlation of all uses. This includes protection of the resources from insects, diseases, fire, and other damaging agents.

In addition to administration the Forest Service is charged with two other important responsibilities. These include cooperative work with other public and private agencies and research, both of which are directed toward improving forest wildland management regardless of ownership.

The Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (new name acquired in 1959), a branch of the Forest Service at Berkeley, conducts forest and wildland research in California and Hawaii.

Multiple Use Management on the National Forests of California.

Despite the disastrous fire season, 1959 saw many accomplishments in forestry in California. The promotion of sustained yield forestry under multiple use management was continued and intensified.

Today transportation facilities place many areas of the National Forests within easy reach of millions of people. The use of the resources - water, timber, forage, recreation, minerals, and wildlife increases annually. It is essential that more intensive management be applied and that we make multiple use work on as many acres as possible. To this task we are dedicated.

The dilemma between present consumption and future use of the resources is ever with us. The new Program for the National Forests, made public during 1959, contains our best estimates of what provisions we think are necessary in National Forest management to help meet the needs of the Nation. Management must become progressively more intense and more adequately supported by research findings if the National Forests are to keep pace with economic needs and national growth.

Multiple use management activities involved in protecting, improving, and perpetuating the resources of the National Forests of California are presented in this report.

FIRE CONTROL

The 1959 fire season which continued through almost the entire calendar year was one of the most critical ever known in California. Ten men lost their lives fighting fire. Loss of forest resources was high.

Fire weather - hot, dry and windy - came early and stayed until Christmas to give fire fighters one of the most difficult years in this century. Northern and central California forests had weather three times worse than normal. The Region had 1,731 fires that blackened 178,951 acres - almost double the five-year average burned area. A few fires - 2.3% of total number of fires - in extreme weather - burned 97% of the total acreage. There were 916 man-caused fires, or 48% above the five-year average.

Rapid growth of the air attack program continued in 1959. The fire fighters demanded and used the speed, flexibility, and versatility of aircraft during this tough fire year. The following statistics indicate the role played by Forest Service and private ships:

Helicopters made 10,500 flights to drop chemicals and cargo, lay hose, haul personnel, and to scout fires.

Smokejumpers made a total of 278 fire jumps.

Sixty air tankers dropped 2,500,000 gallons of chemical retardents on 240 fires.

Fixed wing planes and helicopters hauled more than 22,000 fire fighters and 122 tons of supplies.

The southern California Air Attack Project placed 15 air tankers, 6 lead planes, and six helicopters at bases which put the ships within 30 minutes reach of any fire in southern California. Evaluation of this program will provide guidance for aerial fire fighting in the future.

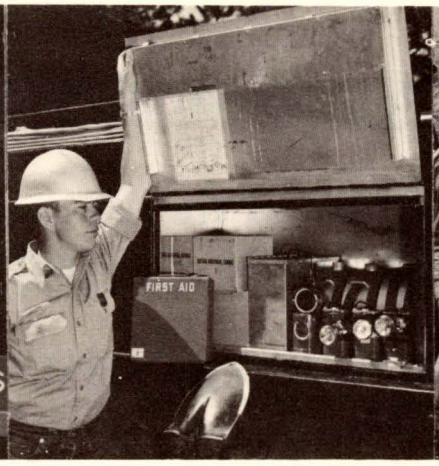
Seven new pilots and an additional mechanic were recruited and given intensive training to provide the specialized flying, guidance, and management needed for the expanding air attack program. Nine new T-34 lead planes, obtained from the U. S. Navy, went into service. The old Lodestar, Twin-Beech, and Bonanza were replaced with new ships.

Field work was completed on the fire replanning job which consisted of data for new visibility maps, analysis of travel time, reclassifying of cover type and analysis of weather records. The region-wide analysis and report is expected to be completed by September 1960.

In addition, the Division of Fire Control completed several essential handbooks and guidelines.

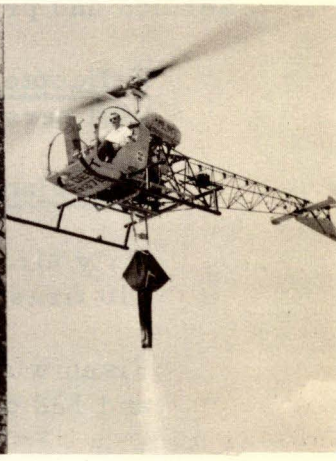
Law enforcement activity resulted in collections of $200,000 in fire damages and $28,000 in timber trespass damages. Claims for a total of $2,500,000 in fire damages and $272,000 in timber damages were initiated for collection. Region-wide law enforcement efforts secured convictions in 71 criminal cases with 7 pending. In civil actions 75 were completed with 162 cases pending. There were 24 Christmas tree trespass cases acted upon during 1959.

PREVENTION



TRAINING

SUPPRESSION



AIR DROP

RECREATION

WINTER OLYMPICS - SQUAW VALLEY

The U. S. Forest Service has played a key role in transforming Squaw Valley from a remote back-country setting to a highly developed winter sports area.

Planning the layout of the competitive courses, lift locations, and jumps on National Forest land, has reflected experience gained during the last two decades of winter sports administration. These facilities are approved by a special use permit issued to the State of California by the U. S. Forest Service.

Special efforts were made to fit race courses and structures into the forest setting, both for esthetic effect and to protect against cross-winds and drifting snow. However, the most unique contributions were made in the field of snow safety and avalanche control. The U. S. Forest Service in cooperation with the California Olympic Commission surveyed Squaw Valley area and prepared a safety and control plan. A Forest Service snow ranger and avalanche expert were assigned to the area. The Defense Department, through the 6th Army Headquarters in San Francisco, cooperated in the avalanchecontrol and snow safety program by furnishing artillery weapons, ammunition, and training in the use of the weapons.

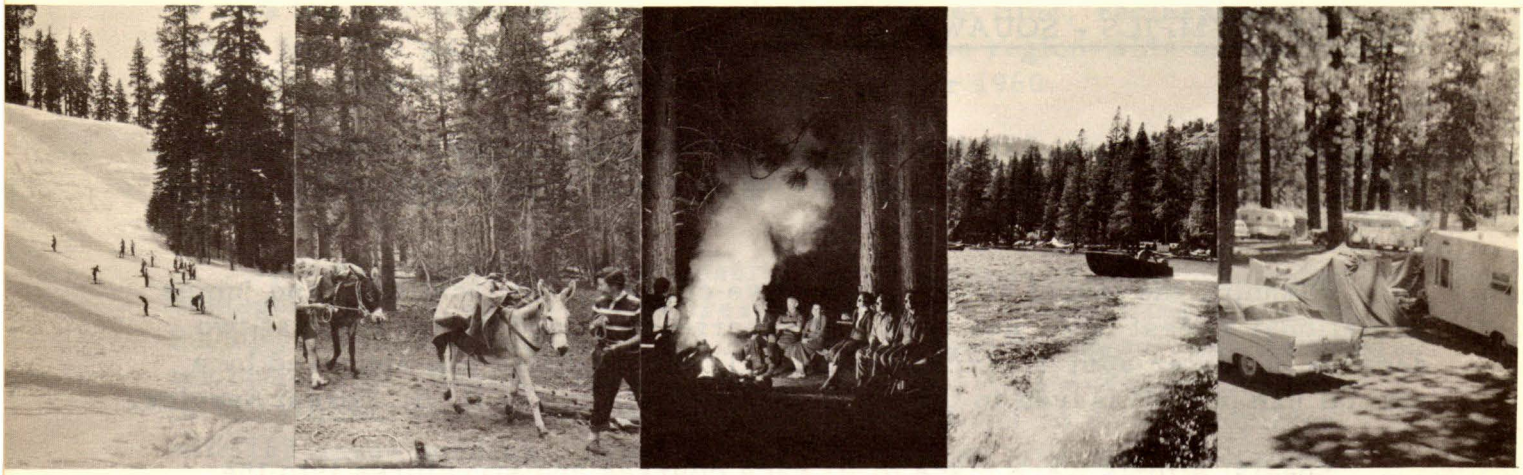
The objective of the avalanchecontrol and snow safety plan is to provide Squaw Valley "the highest practical standard of protection from snow hazards."

AN INCREASING LAND USE

The outdoors - especially the mountain areas with their streams and lakes, forests and fields continued to entice millions of people. Several National Forests in California led the nation in the number of visits. The Angeles, San Bernardino and Inyo Forests each had over a million visits in 1959.

Wholesome outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, skiing, picnicing, camping, riding, swimming, and the quiet enjoyment of nature's scenic wonders are increasing annually and outgrowing present facilities.

Total visits to National Forests in California were 13 1/2 million amounting to 23,451,000 man days of use.



WINTER SPORTS WILDERNESS TRIP CAMPING BOATING TRAILER CAMP

OPERATION OUTDOORS

The Operation Outdoors program moved into its third year of providing sanitation, clean-up, and care at existing recreation areas and developing new areas and facilities. During 1959, 436 new family units were constructed and 345 family units were rehabilitated.

RECREATION SURVEY

A field inventory of recreation resources of the National Forests of California was started in 1958 and completed in 1959. Data collected was turned over to the California Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee. Since the National Forests include one-fifth of the area of the State and a larger proportion of its recreation attractions, the inventory formed an important part of the State's survey.

Field work for a completed, detailed study of outdoor recreation resources and potentials on lands managed by the Forest Service began in 1959. The data collected will be used in ranger district multiple use plans and will provide information needed for the National Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission established by Congress in 1958.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

MULTIPLE USE COORDINATION

By the end of 1959 new multiple use coordination plans covering 13 ranger districts had been completed and were in use. Twenty additional plans are nearing completion.

Work continues in improving district land use planning techniques and procedures. Where soil survey information is available a special land use plan has been developed which takes advantage of soils information to improve management.

The multiple use coordination plan for the Kern Plateau, originally prepared in tentative form in 1956, has been reviewed and revised, and will be in use early in 1960.

SURVEYS - SOIL AND WATER

In 1959, supervisory responsibilities for the surveys were transferred from the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station to the National Forest administrative branch.

Plans call for continuation of soil survey work on an augmented basis. In addition to specialized services provided in the road construction program and in rehabilitation needs on wild fire areas the soil men have undertaken the soil surveying of the Georgetown Divide area, Eldorado National Forest, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

To date 2,046,000 acres inside National Forest boundaries in California have had soil-vegetation surveys.

FLOOD CONTROL

The disastrous fire losses in 1959 in both northern and southern California caused a corresponding increase in emergency flood control measures. Over 19,000 acres of wild fire burns were seeded to prevent floods in areas where threat to life and property is of utmost importance.

Special drainage measures and grass seeding projects were carried out on burned areas where timber salvage operations took place and in areas where soil is disturbed by road maintenance and construction activities. These control measures were aimed at minimizing on-site damages to soil and water.

New and revised flood control plans were completed on the Santa Ynez River on Los Padres National Forest and Los Angeles River on the Angeles National Forest.

RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

1959 was one of the driest years on record for forest rangelands of California. An extremely dry winter coupled with an almost rainless fall retarded growth of livestock forage.

In spite of the dry year nearly 125,000 head of cattle and 112,000 head of sheep grazed on approximately 9,200,000 acres of National Forest and waived private land for part of 1959. The value of meat produced from the forage crop is estimated at $4,800,000. This is less than the previous year.

To attain better management of the ranges through structural range improvements, construction of 27 miles of fence, 6 cattleguards and 24 new water developments was accomplished. This work was in addition to the regular maintenance of all range improvements. The same lands also produce some timber, serve as watersheds, recreation areas, and sustain big game animals.

RANGE ANALYSIS

Progress continues in the range analysis program. To date analysis has been completed on 355 allotments. Over 100 of these were accomplished in 1959.

Range analysis data is used to prepare range management plans for each grazing allotment. These management plans are effective tools for attaining better grazing management on National Forest ranges. Range analysis data also gives the rangers reliable information on grazing capacities, proper grazing seasons and areas needing special treatment. Work is done in cooperation with permittees.

Part of the analysis job includes the installation of permanent transects. Transects are used to determine the fluctuations and trends in the condition of the soil and forage. In some instances the re-reading of transects has shown a favorable trend indicating increased capacities. These increased capacities result from range grass seedings, construction of range improvements, range weed spray jobs, or the inception of a better system of range management (deferred rotation or rest rotation). In these cases livestock numbers have been adjusted upward.

RANGE REVEGETATION

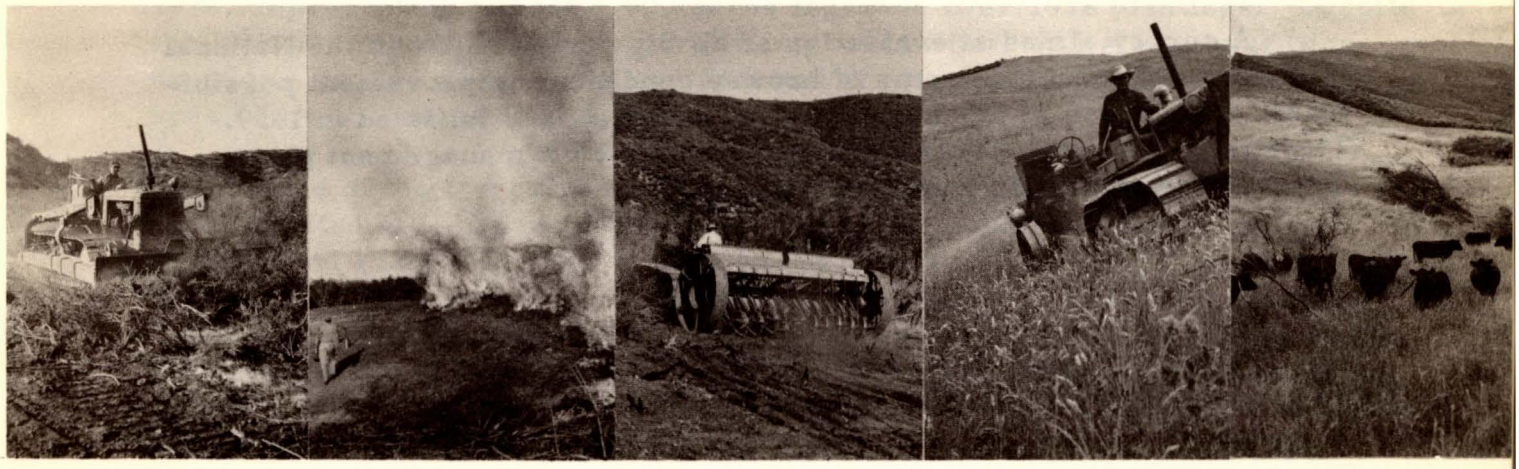
About 6,200 acres of rangelands were rehabilitated or treated by seeding, fertilizing, chemical control of undesirable plants, and waterspreading as determined by on-the-ground conditions for each area receiving treatment.

Specialized equipment (rangeland drills, sprayers) developed by the Forest Service continue to be used in furthering the range improvement program.

BRUSHLAND MANAGEMENT

Brushland program continued with some 8,500 acres of brush being treated to provide multiple benefits to range and wildlife, watershed, timber, recreation and fire control. A combination of crushing, burning, seeding and chemical control treatments was used.

In addition the range and wildlife division cooperated with other divisions and agencies in emergency flood prevention seeding on 19,000 acres in southern California and 265 acres in northern California.



CRUSHING BURNING DRILLING CHEMICAL CONTROL UTILIZATION

FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Hunting areas and fishing areas on National Forests are annually subjected to heavier use as California's increasing human population exerts more and more pressure on the land. Over 930,000 hunter visits and 1,976,000 angler visits were made to National Forests in California last year.

Several direct wildlife habitat improvements were completed on the National Forests in California during 1959 including the 33 acre Letts Meadow fishing lake in the Mendocino National Forest. This project was financed by the Wildlife Conservation Board. The creation of 400 acres of browseways and feed spots on the Angeles National Forest with funds provided by Los Angeles County; the development of 432 acres of winter deer range on the Sierra National Forest by the Department of Fish and Game; and the planting of 100 acres of bitterbrush on the Modoc National Forest with Forest Service wildlife funds to improve winter deer ranges are other highlights.

A number of plans were presented to impound waters on the National Forests to supply hydro-electric developments and irrigation needs plus water for domestic use. Joint studies were made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Department of Fish and Game and the Forest Service of six such project proposals to develop recommendations to licensing agencies for the protection and enhancement of wildlife and recreation values. This is a continuing job.

A survey aimed at evaluation of all big game habitat in the National Forests in California in terms of browse condition, improvement possibilities, and degree of stocking by game animals, was initiated in 1959. The survey will include the development of habitat management plans for each important big game unit.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

TIMBER SALES

Timber cut during the calendar year was 1,472,462,000 board feet. This was a record year for timber cut and sold. Timber sold amounted to 1,241,580,000 board feet. The cut and sold volumes include all saw timber sales and all sales of timber convertible to board feet volume.

The sale of fire-killed timber from the disastrous 1959 fires amounted to 274,000,000 board feet.

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest headed the list with a cut volume of 260 million board feet followed by the Klamath National Forest at 213 million. Five other National Forests passed the 100 million board feet level. Ten forests equaled their allowable cut.

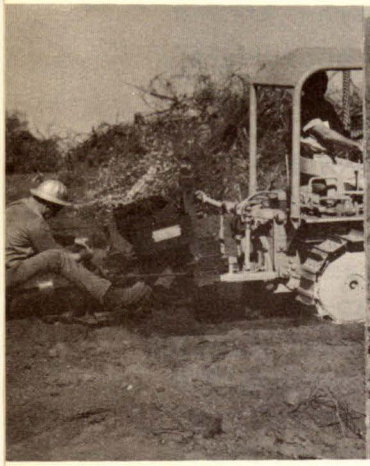
A high rate of timber production can be maintained continuously as long as the National Forests are managed under multiple use and sustained yield principles.

REFORESTATION

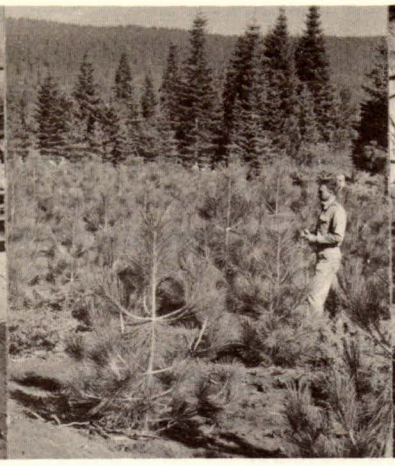
Nearly 10,000 acres of forest land were planted during calendar year 1959, representing almost 2,000 acres increase over 1958 plantings. Despite the lack of normal rainfall survival was good. Where full site preparation was done, which means complete removal of all vegetation on the planting area, survival was at a high level.

Some of the larger reforestation projects were in worked-over brush fields located at (1) Near Lake Almanor on the Lassen National Forest (2) McCloud Flats, Mt. Shasta area on the Shasta, and (3) Bogus Burn on the Klamath. Along the shores of Shasta Lake several hundred acres were treated for erosion control and planted to trees. Increased use of machinery has aided in the tree planting. A nation wide equipment development meeting was held at Placerville. The meeting further emphasized equipment available for timber management work.

An accelerated planting program is planned to reforest the disastrous burned over areas of 1959. Some 35,000 acres are in need of planting in addition to the regular planting schedule.

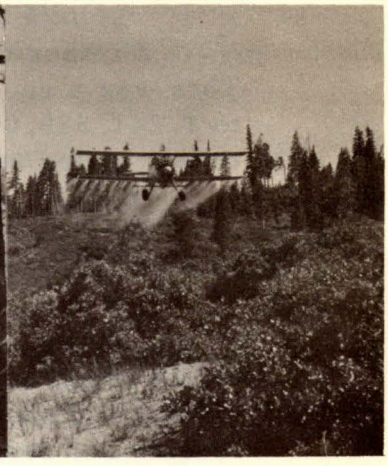


PLANTING



YOUNG PLANTATION

STAND IMPROVEMENT



INSECT CONTROL

PEST CONTROL - INSECTS

Weather conditions and extensive fires in 1959 resulted in excellent environment for insect activity. In fact, conditions are such that beetle epidemics may be wide spread in forested areas during 1960.

Publications, meetings, newspaper and radio releases and correspondence have been used to inform tree farmers, timber operators and land managers of conditions and methods of coping with the infested areas. Through cooperative efforts with State Division of Forestry and private industry the U. S. Forest Service administration and research people have alerted land managers to the beetle epidemic which could be one of the worst the State has ever had.

Insect control work was carried out on all National Forests in California with the four southern forests having the greatest work load.

An aerial spray job to control insects on a tree plantation was completed on the Stanislaus National Forest. A picture of this project was featured in Time Magazine in July 1959.

PEST CONTROL - DISEASES

In 1959 nearly 40,000 acres on six National Forests were surveyed to determine extent of the dwarf mistletoe infection and to delineate areas

where control measures are possible and economically justified. Dwarf mistletoe, the small inconspicuous parasite of many of our commercial conifers, is receiving increased recognition as a destructive growth reducing agent in California forests.

Ribes eradication was performed in 19 counties, including 11 National Forests, 4 National Parks, 1 State Forest, and many private holdings aiding in control of blister-rust which kills sugar pine and other white pines. Approximately 3 1/2 million ribes plants (gooseberry) were removed on 46,000 acres of land growing sugar pine.

A new antibiotic, Acti-dione, is being tested as a second front in the fight against white pine blister-rust. Acti-dione kills the disease in the tree without harming the host. Results of tests will be evaluated in 1960.

PEST CONTROL - ANIMALS

Studies show the big rodent, porcupine, is causing damage to timber up to $40 per acre by his food habit of girdling young pine trees. During 1959, 85,000 acres of National Forest land in California was treated to control the porcupine.

A cooperative food habit study with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California State Department of Fish and Game is yielding facts on what porcupines eat during each month of the year. Additional studies on population trends, concentration areas and habits are being made.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

Thousands of crop trees located on nearly 45,000 acres of recent cut-over National Forest land were given release from competition for soil moisture and light by cutting out non-desirable and weed type trees. The crop trees are then pruned. The purpose of TSI work is to increase growth on young stands and place the growth on the most desirable trees which become the final crop trees. Pruning is done on the lower part of the tree to produce high quality logs for more valuable lumber and veneer.

Thinning and release work consists of killing undesirable hardwoods in coniferous stands to promote better growth on the conifers. Thickets of young trees are thinned much as a garden is thinned of weeds - leaving good plants to develop properly.

MANAGEMENT PLANS AND INVENTORIES

Timber Management plans for 11 working circles totaling 1,358,700 acres of commercial forest land, and forest plans providing policy guidance were completed and submitted to the Chief's office.

Field cruising on 745,000 acres covering 9 working circles was completed in 1959. Out of the total of 68 working circles 12 remain to be completed.

LANDS

At the end of Fiscal Year 1959 National Forest and related lands in California totaled 19,963,839 acres. There are 4,306,738 acres not owned by the United States but within unit boundaries of the National Forests of California. The mixed pattern of ownership complicates management of the National Forests. Through land exchange a continuing effort is made to consolidate National Forest lands.

Fifteen separate land exchanges were approved by the Regional Forester and title was accepted to land offered in four additional cases. Of special interest was approval by the Chief, Forest Service, of an exchange within the Sequoia National Forest involving two of the largest groves of virgin Sierra redwood going from private to public ownership. These areas are in the Freeman Creek tract of 1,280 acres and the Black Mountain tract of 600 acres, and the superb groves will be given special protection to assure their continued enjoyment in the ages to come.

Also four separate parcels involving a total of 200 acres were acquired in the Marble Mountain Wilderness area.

One hundred fifty easements for public road rights-of-way were obtained in 1959 to help make National Forest resources accessible.

Nearly 75 miles of property lines between National Forest and non-Federal lands were surveyed and marked.

MINERALS

Examinations and activities under the Multiple Use Mining Act (P. L. 167) were continued on most of the forests. Publication of notice was started on 22 new areas covering 1.7 million acres. The 150-day answering period terminated on 28 areas involving 2 million acres. Through the various processing procedures right of multiple use management has been established on 97 percent of the 3-3/4 million acres for which notice of publication has been completed.

ROAD TRAIL BRIDGE HOUSING

ENGINEERING

Nearly all engineering skills are required in managing, protecting, and using the resources of the National Forests. Roads, trails, and bridges are essential and must be surveyed, designed, and built by engineers. Ranger stations, family housing, lookout towers, recreation areas, water systems, and certain dams are designed and constructed by engineers. Land and boundaries must be surveyed, mapped, marked and posted.

ROADS AND TRAILS

During the year 827 miles of forest roads were constructed or reconstructed. Approximately 65 miles of timber access roads were

constructed by the Forest Service and 680 miles by timber purchasers. Eighty-two miles of roads were constructed or reconstructed for fire, recreation, and administrative purposes.

In addition 37 miles of trail and 20 bridges were built or improved.

CARTOGRAPHY

Forest Development Transportation Plan maps were completed for an area of approximately 16,240 miles.

New Forest Service administrative maps were completed for the Plumas and San Bernardino National Forests.

Over 900 aerial photographs were taken covering 10 different projects.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The heart of the Forest Service and key to its management program is people - the people within who make and guide the organization. Rapid changes and adjustments have been necessary because of population pressures and resulting program expansion. Our folks are meeting these challenges.

Replacements and new recruits in the professional ranks during 1959 were adequate to maintain financed programs except for Engineers and Business Management graduates. There is a shortage of qualified candidates in these two fields and vacancies exist. Undergraduate employment and training of prospective candidates for career service was continued this year with 262 Forestry and Engineering students working last summer.

Yearlong employees in the Region now number approximately 2,700, of which 438 are Foresters, Range Conservationists, and Wildlife Biologists; 91 are Engineers, Architects, Landscape Architects, and similar disciplines; 1,948 are in Fire Control, Forestry Aid, or Engineering Technician assignments. The balance are in Business Management, Clerical and other service activities. Peak employment reached 4,752 in July. The

number of fire fighters and similar employees varies from month to month. During the bad fire month of September, over 4,300 were employed.

The over-all trend of injuries per man-hour of work has declined for the past few years. For lives lost 1959 was a tragic year; 10 employees were killed on the job. All 10 were killed while performing fire fighting duties.

Vehicle accidents have been reduced in number this year. In at least four bad wrecks, safety belts saved Forest Service personnel from serious injury.

The Region continued to make use of the "Incentive Awards Program" to recognize and reward deserving employees. Cash awards and certificates of merit or appreciation were presented to 114 employees for superior service or management improvement suggestions.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

A total of $4,990.47 was contributed during 1959 to the Penny Pines Cooperative Plantation program by the Garden Clubs, California Federation of Women's Clubs, (Senior and Junior memberships), Kiwanis Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, Knights of the Round Table, and children of San Mateo County through the Sports Women's Club of San Francisco. The 1959 contributions indicate increasing interest in the program.

Information leaflets and booklets published by the Division during 1959 included Multiple Use Management on the Kern Plateau; Wilderness Areas, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow; Operation Conservation for California Clubwomen. The Division aided in publication of the booklet Multiple Use of Forest Land.

Leaflets, exhibits, and other informational media in relation to the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley were planned and partly accomplished in 1959.

Requests by individuals and groups for recreation maps, printed material covering National Forest activities, educational items and services continue to increase. Great interest was shown by the newspaper, radio, and TV industry for forest fire news. Information Officers

were trained and used on all large fires to give the best possible service for accurate news coverage of the fires. It could be said that more words were written and spoken about forest fires in California during 1959 than in any previous year.

The new "Program for the National Forests" was announced, given news coverage, and distributed. Information on multiple use management and sustained yield was emphasized.

During Fiscal Year 1959 films were shown 2,340 times to over 269,000 people. Several of the motion pictures were shown on television.

New films available are: A Tree is Born, Conservation Vistas, Forest Tree Planting, The President Plants a Tree, Prescribed Burning in the South, Silent Killer, Forest Service Engineer, and Safety For Sure.

OPERATION

The following new ranger districts were established to more efficiently and effectively handle the rapidly expanding work loads.

District Name	Headquarters	National Forest
Consumnes	Placerville	Eldorado
Placerville	Placerville	Eldorado
Willows	Willows	Mendocino

Progress was made in programming and completing dwellings and other structures needed to house personnel and equipment. Most structures are located in areas where private facilities are not available.

Projects completed included:

30	dwellings
10	dwelling garages
18	dormitory and dining halls
3	warehouses and equipment garages
2	ranger offices
1	lookout

FISCAL CONTROL

The following tabulation shows Forest Reserve Fund receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959 as well as (for comparative purposes) receipts for the previous fiscal year:

	F. Y. 1959	F. Y. 1958	Increase
Timber Sales	$14,626,552	$10,873,052	$3,753,500
Grazing	269,257	223,385	45,872
Land Use	657,228	480,946	176,282
Power	37,626	30,383	7,243
Total California Region	$15,590,663	$11,607,766	$3,982,897

Twenty-five percent of National Forest gross receipts was paid the State of California for distribution to the counties having National Forest lands. For FY 1959 this amounted to $3,897,665.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Assistance to state and private forest and watershed land owners in California and Hawaii is provided through cooperative Federal-State program. Direct administration of these cooperative programs is handled by the State Forestry Departments. The Forest Service through the Division of State and Private Forestry provides leadership, guidance and financial assistance.

COOPERATIVE FIRE CONTROL

Best known in California is the cooperative forest fire protection given under Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act and applicable to nearly 20 million acres of private forest and watershed land in California. The fire protection is provided by the California Division of Forestry or through them by the counties. In 1959 the federal contribution to the program was $1,228,400 or about 10 percent of the State's total forest fire protection costs.

A similar program with Hawaii applied to 1,152,000 acres of forest land and primary watershed lands. The federal contribution to the Hawaii program was $15,000 in 1959.

TREE PLANTING

Four State Forest Nurseries in California and six nurseries in Hawaii are operated by the states under another Federal-State cooperative program authorized by Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.

The California nurseries produced and distributed, at cost, three million trees for planting on State and private land during Fiscal Year 1959. Hawaii produced and distributed, free, 358 thousand trees during the same period.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 provides the authority for another important Federal-State program. Under this Act,

California now has 10 service foresters employed by the State Division of Forestry to provide technical forest management advice and assistance to land owners having small acreages of forest land. Federal contribution to this cooperative program was $29,200 in Fiscal Year 1959. Service foresters gave assistance to 882 owners whose combined ownership was nearly 200,000 acres of forest land. Gross return to owners from sale of products was over 1 1/2 million dollars. State Service Foresters referred a large number of land owners to private forestry consultants.

AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE - SAN FRANCISCO